The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4318 八十一百三千第號 日廿日七唐 年末辛治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1871. 于拜禮 號八月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Sept. 7, H.M.'s g-b. CURLEW, 665, D. Boyle, Malta 15th June, and Singapore 24th August.

Sept. 7, RECORD, Brit. bk., 437, Simpson, Put back.

Sept. 7, EDWIN BASSETT, British bk., 418, Dickenson, Saigon 22nd August, 10,000 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.

Sept. 7, AUDAX, Amer. bk., 271, Robertson, Newchwang 7th August, 6,500 piculs Beans, and 42 piculs Medicine.—MELCHERS & Co.

Sept. 7, FRITZ & ANTON, North Ger. 3-m. sch., 253, Klamp, Newchwang August 14th General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Sept. 7, MOONLIGHT, Siam. ship, 647, Jorgensen, Bangkok August 15th, 15,000 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.

Sept. 8, TYBURNIA, Brit. ship, 948, Stepheus, Cardiff 23rd May, Coals.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Departures.

Sept. 7, SHAFTESBURY, str., for Saigon, &c.

Sept. 7, BEHAR, str., for Shanghai.

Sept. 7, MADRAS, str., for Yokohama.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

Glance, for Whampoa.

Omar Pacha, for Chefoo.

Passengers.

Per *Cambodge*, str., for Saigon, &c.—

For Saigon.—Sœur Maria Teresa, Messrs. A. Avanco, Edward Storrer, H. Dudoit, P. Legouer, J. Renaud, J. Guemaneu, C. Beranger, J. de Rochellec, J. Demouchein, P. Martineau, and 57 Chinese deck.

For Singapore.—16 Chinese.

For Port Said.—Messrs. A. Bouchard and J. P. Reilly.

For Suez.—Messrs. Percival and Moraes.

For Marseilles.—Messrs. C. Bourgeois, G. J. Helland, Ch. Montier, J. Pineau, P. Barrigny, F. Gherardini, F. Marques, A. Marques, J. Carvalho, A. Carvalho, H. Carvalho and F. Carvalho.

Reports.

The American bark *Audax*, from Newchwang on 7th August, reports had fine light variable winds up to the 1st September, when experienced a strong N.E. wind, attended with a heavy sea. On the 2nd it moderated, and continued do so until arrival in port.

The British ship *Tyburnia*, from Cardiff on 23rd May, reports 18 days from Scilly to the Equator, having fine wind and weather, the meridian being crossed on 17th June, in 25 30 W. Had trade winds to 18 S, then Westerly winds to the meridian of the Cape, which was passed in 39.30 S.; then had strong S.E. gales of wind so far as 42 S.; experienced trade winds to Anjer, which was made on 17th Aug.; then light variable winds up the China Sea; 106 days out. Spoke the British ship *Fred Warren*, from Shields to Hongkong, on 8th June, 21 days out.

The British bark *Edwin Bassett*, from Saigon on 22nd August, reports light S. and S.W. winds and fine weather up to the 28th August, after which had calms and variable winds to the 1st September, when had strong winds from the N. and N.E., with squalls, thunder, lightning and rain; on the 3rd, the gale moderated; on the 4th, light winds and a heavy swell rolling from the North, with an Easterly wind till arrival in Hongkong.

The Siam ship *Moonlight*, from Bangkok on 15th August, reports that on Friday evening, Sept. 1st, 6 p.m., the ship's position was 20 to 25 miles S. of Lema Head, wind N. by W.; stood to the Eastward with fine topsail breeze; at 10 p.m., breeze began to freshen up, took in topgallantsails; between 11 and 12 took in topsails, still no sign of a typhoon, only a strong breeze; at 1 o'clock 2nd Sept., took in foresail; 4 a.m., it blew a tremendous gale from the N. veering to N.W., with falling bar., weather very thick and raining; about 8 o'clock a.m. the gale was so heavy that the ship laid over so far as to force the necessity of cutting away the main rigging to righten her; the main rigging in falling carried away the foretopmast and also the mizzentopmast bar.; then stood at 29.10; the lowest range was 28 94 at 1.30 p.m., after which the mercury began to rise; at 4 p.m. gale commenced to abate, but still experienced a tremendous sea from all quarters; at 8 p.m. a steady breeze sprung up from the S.W., and continued so till arrival in Hongkong.

The British bark *Ly-ee-moon*, from Saigon on the 22nd August, reports fine weather and pleasant breeze from W.S.W. to S. till the 24th Aug., in lat. 12.50 N., and long. 111 E.; the wind then veered round to the S.E.; then very light and calm winds gradually hauling from S.E. to N.E., very fine, but hot and sultry weather, with sea unusually smooth till Aug. 31st, in lat. 20 N., long. 114 E.; then had a very threatening appearance of the weather, with a rising swell from the N.E., which then shifted N.W. and moderated, bar. 30.12; on Sept. 1st, wind suddenly wore round from N.W. to E. with dark thick weather, and heavy rain, thunder, and lightening; then variable winds attended with heavy squalls and a high cross sea until the 2nd September, when it blew a violent gale from the N.W. with a tremendous high sea; ship laboured most fearfully; hove-to on the starboard tack with close reefed maintopsail and storm staysail, not being possible to carry more canvas; this lasted until the 3rd, a.m., when it moderated, and bar. slowly rose, wind hauling W. towards S.; lowest state of the bar. during the gale 29.34; on the 4th, the wind hauled to the E. and N.E., with fine weather, which lasted until arrival.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

From Hedge & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report. September 1st, 1871.

August 26th, Sylvia from Rangoon; 30th, Hannah Nicholson from Shanghai; 31st, Gustav from Swatow, Star of the North from Swatow; 1st September, Constantia from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

August 26th, Albion for Sydney, Rifleman for London; 30th, Sarpedon, str., for London via Suez Canal, Laughing Wave for Swan River, Taikun for Chefoo and Tientsin; 31st, Oscar Mooyer for Melbourne.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

H. JURGENS & Co.
Japanese Ware, &c.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA.

HORAS DE OFICINA.

DE 10 á 12 de la mañana y de 2 á 4 de la tarde. Los Sábados, de 10 á 12 de la mañana.

Wyndham Street, No. 57.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

OFFICE HOURS.

FROM 10 to 12 A.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M. On Saturday, from 10 to 12 A.M.

No. 57, Wyndham Street,

1st September, 1871. [tf 1489

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.

Deputy Chairman—T. PIKE, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
G. F. Weller, Esq.

Managers;—

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities; and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $4.50 per Share on which $75 have been paid, is payable on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

tf 1385 Hongkong, 14th August, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	f.p.a.
From Canton	Tea,	2¾%	1¾%
" Macao	Silk,	2 %	1¼%
" Hongkong	Other Merchandize,	2½%	1¾%

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.

tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY. NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A MONTILLADO, ... per qr. Cask $140.
do. ...per 1 doz. Case $12.
Superior SHERRY,... per qr. Cask $105.
do. do. per 1 doz. Case $9½.
Pale SHERRY, ...per 1 do. $7.
Superior MEDOC, ... per 1 do. $5½.
Superior ST. JULIEN, per 1 do. $9.
Choice PORT, per 1 doz. Cases, $9, pints $10.
Hennessy's BRANDY, * $9½, V.O. $11.
Martineau's Do., * $8½, ** $7½, *** $9.
Sparkling MOSELLE $13; pints $14.
G. H. Mumm and Co.'s CHAMPAGNE $14, pints $15.

REYNOLDS & Co.
1, Wyndham St., Hongkong. [tf 1488

NOTICE.

OUR present manager, Mr. CUSSUM CADERDINA, being about to return to Bombay, Mr. PEERMOHMED CADERDINA has resumed charge of our business in China. Any outstanding accounts with our former manager are requested to be sent in by the 10th instant, after which none will be admitted.

HAJEE ADUM ESMAIL & Co.

7d 1515 Hongkong, 5th September, 1871.

Intimations.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1ST JANUARY, 1863.

CAPITAL SH. TLS. 1,500,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF TLS. 1,500 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SH. TLS. 300,000 OR TLS. 300 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:

E. H. LAVERS, Esq., *Chairman*, Messrs. Gilman & Co.
F. PORTER, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
E. C. SMITH, Esq., Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. I. MILLER, Esq., Messrs. J. Jarvie & Co.
A. SCHROERS, Esq., Messrs. Textor & Co.
H. G. PEMBERTON, Esq., Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Shanghai on the 1st May, 1871, and it was resolved to form a Company for a further period of three years from 1st January, 1872, to be called the "North China Insurance Company," and the Directors of the present Company 1869-71 were appointed a Provisional Committee for that purpose.

At an adjourned meeting of intending shareholders, held on 22nd May, 1871, a draft Prospectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provisional Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.

The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz.—

ONE THIRD (33⅓%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the number of shares.

TWO THIRDS (66⅔%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the Net Premia contributed by each.

Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, until 30th September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.

Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY. (Term 1872-74.)

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 300 per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.

tf 974 Shanghai, 29th May, 1871.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors

W. H. CONDIT, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

Bankers:

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Agents in London.—MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES & Co., *No. 9, King William Street.*

Agents:—

Amoy.....Messrs. H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
Batavia.....THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Bombay.....Messrs. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Calcutta..... " ATKINSON, TILTON & Co.
Canton..... " OLYPHANT & Co.
Chefoo..... " FERGUSSON & Co.
Chinkiang..... " J. M. CANNY & Co.
Foochow..... " OLYPHANT & Co.
Hakodadi..... " HOWELL & Co.
Hankow..... " EVANS & RAINBOW.
Hiogo..... " SMITH, BAKER & Co.
Kiukiang..... " R. FRANCIS & Co.
Manila..... " FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Nagasaki..... " HOLME, RINGER & Co.
Ningpo..... " J. S. HUDSON & Co.
Penang..... " SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & Co.
Saigon..... " A. G. HOGG & Co.
San Francisco, WM. N. OLMSTED, Esq.
Shanghai.....Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
Singapore.....THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Swatow.....Messrs. DIRCKS & Co.
Tientsin.....JOHN HANNA, Esq.
Yokohama.....Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.

In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 335

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Room, *Queen's Road*,

THIS DAY,

the 8th September, 1871, at noon,—

SAUCE, SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, MUSTARD, JAM, York and Westphalia HAMS.

An invoice of STATIONERY, comprising Cream-laid and Blue-laid Note and Letter PAPER; White and Blue FOOLSCAP, Account BOOKS, Memorandum BOOKS, RULERS, Letter FILES, ENVELOPES, Writing and Red INK.

100 Reams Printing PAPER.
1 Case Fancy FLANNEL.
25 Cases Australian JAMS.
2 " BUTTER, in Bottles.
3 " EAU DE COLOGNE.
50 " Roast BEEF, in 2 lbs. Tins.
5 " Superior Dinner SHERRY.
50 Casks quarts BASS'S ALE.
5 Pairs Carriage LAMPS.

American STORES, comprising TOMATOES, PEAS, BEANS, BEANS in kegs, &c., &c., &c.

An Invoice of Cut GLASSWARE, comprising Sherry, Port and Champagne GLASSES, TUMBLERS, DECANTERS, Centre DISHES, Biscuit BOXES, &c., &c., &c.

An Assortment of Crosse & Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES, comprising White Wine VINEGAR, Chili VINEGAR, Stewed PHEASANTS, Roast GROUSE, Dried SPRATS, Plum PUDDINGS, Dried OX TONGUES, PIGS TONGUES, French CHOCOLATE, SALAD OIL, Anglo-Swiss Condensed MILK, COCOA and MILK, Epps' Homœopathic COCOA.

And,
(On account of the concerned,)

CC L (in heart). { 1 Bale containing 50 pieces 8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.

1526 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

H. JURGENS & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 8th day of September, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at 2 P.M.,—

A very good collection of JAPANESE WARE, just received by the P. M. Str. *America*, consisting of:—

Handsome CABINETS, Glove and Work BOXES, TRAYS, TABLES, Work BOXES, VASES, BRONZES, Cigar STANDS, Tobacco BOXES, ORNAMENTS, Crystal NECKLACES, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, LOCKETS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1517 Hongkong, 6th September, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Captain F. KINDRED, to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 9th September, 1871, at noon,
on board,—
(For account of the concerned),

The English Barque
"*ATREVIDA*,"

of 525 Tons register, as she now lies on the beach near the Sailors' Home.

The Hull, one Anchor and Chain will be sold in one lot.

The Spare Sails and Gear, Spare Anchors and Cables, Stores, Furniture, Sails, &c., &c., will be sold in separate lots.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7. The vessel to be at the purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1522 Hongkong, 6th September, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Captain OSMOND, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 11th September, 1871, at noon, on board,—
For account of the concerned,

The English Barque
"*COURIER*,"

of 361 Tons register, as she now lies on the beach at Kowloon Bay.

The Hull, one Anchor and Chain will be sold in one lot.

The Spars, Sails, Gear, Spare Anchors and Chains, Stores, Furniture, &c., &c., will be sold in separate lots.

The Vessel was re-metaled 7 months ago.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The vessel to be at the purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1527 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

H. JURGENS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 11th September, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at noon,—

BLANKETS, RUGS, SOCKS, LINEN, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, DAMASK, REPS, PEN KNIVES, Fancy SOAPS, MATCHES, White and Colored PRINTING PAPER, CHAMPAGNE, BRANDY, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1536 Hongkong, 8th September, 1871.

No. 125.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

REWARD OF 250 DOLLARS.

WHEREAS on Monday, the 28th instant, at about 7 P.M., a Robbery with Violence was committed upon Mr. GEORGE L. TOMLIN, First Clerk in the Surveyor-General's Department, near the junction of Caine Road and Arbuthnot Road. It is hereby notified, that a REWARD of $250 will be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall give such information to the Police as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty Parties.

The above Reward will be apportioned at the discretion of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in the event of such information being supplied by more than one Person.

A Free Pardon will be granted to any Person implicated in the crime, who may give such information, provided he be not the actual perpetrator thereof.

By Command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 29th August, 1871. [tf 1471

A HANDSOME PHAETON with hood, suitable for Single Horse or a Pair.

Very fine Manila CIGARS, per box or per case.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1414 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

HUGH PIERCY AUSTIN.

ALL Persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them in on or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to the undersigned.

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Administrator.

tf 816 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

ANY communications with our late Branch of Hongkong, or M. V. LAVOISIER, are to be directed care of J. WILLAUME, Esq., Hongkong.

DERODE, DUBOIS & Co.

1m 1398 Hongkong, 10th August, 1871.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

THE British Screw Steamship

"CHIEF PAIN,"

late H.B.M. Steam Corvette "Mutine," as she now lies, ready for sea, in the port of Yokohama, with Sails, Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Boats, &c.

She is of 882 Tons, Builders' Measurement, and carries two direct acting horizontal Engines of 200 Horse-Power.

Also, 5 Steel Rifled Guns, with Ammunition to suit, which can be sold separately, if required, to suit purchasers.

For further particulars, apply to

Messrs. FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.,
Yokohama,
or,
ni 1478] THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

ONE Superior High Pressure Horizontal STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 10 Horse Power.

One highly finished Extra-strong and Powerful Direct-acting Single Cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 12 Horse Power, manufactured by Messrs CHARLES D. YOUNG & CO., PERTH. Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

3m 1426 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
GIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

A LOS SEÑORES ESPAÑOLES.

SE dan lecciones en Ingles a precios muy modicos.

Address "X. Y. Z.," *Daily Press* Office.

tf 1345 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the late School "NOVA ESCOLA MACAENSE" are invited to attend a General MEETING, to be held at the saloon of Dom Pedro V. Theatre, on SUNDAY, 10th September next, at 1 P.M., to determine upon the appropriation of the remaining balance of the subscription fund. Subscribers unable to attend may appoint Proxies.

VISCONDE DO CERCAL.

3w 1417 Macao, 21st August, 1871.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,

Sold Agents for:

Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.

Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—

4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards.
3 " " 3¾ " "
BOLT ROPE, " 5½ " "
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR, ESQ., *Deceased.*

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late WM. B. KINNEAR, late of Foochow, deceased, are requested to send particulars thereof to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st October next, otherwise such claim will not be admitted. All persons indebted to, or holding funds or property of, the said WM. B. KINNEAR, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned.

HENRY LOWCOCK,
Attorney for GEORGE THOMAS KINNEAR,
Sole Executor.

tf 1454 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

Intimations.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the proposed New Hongkong Swimming Bath will be held in the Hongkong Club TO-DAY, the 8th inst., at 5.30 P.M., to pass Accounts and elect a Committee for the ensuing season. It is *particularly requested* that gentlemen will attend, as a contract cannot be entered into with the Builder unless under the guarantee of a *full* Committee.

HOLMES GRANGER,
Hon. Secretary.

2d 1529 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE General Half-yearly MEETING of the Chamber will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, CITY HALL, to receive the Report of the Committee and Statements of Accounts of the Secretary for the half year ending June 30th, 1871.

By order,

A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

9d 1502 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1871.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, (LIMITED).

THE undersigned are prepared to receive until noon on FRIDAY, the 15th, proximo, Tenders for the supply of about 130,000 cubic feet of Bilian Wood, or the same quantity of Timber in Manila Hard-wood, Ypil, and other kinds; also for about 73,000 superficial feet of 3 inch Hardwood Planking; and for various other services in connection with the New Pier and Godowns at Spring Gardens.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and proper forms of Tender obtained, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects and Civil Engineers.

7, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1871. [21d 1445

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.

19d 1457 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 15th day of September next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

19d 1458 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary half yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at three o'clock p.m.; for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with a statement of accounts to 30th June last.

By order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary

23d 1524 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Society with be closed from the 15th to the 29th instant, both days included, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

33d 1525 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 31st October next, a List of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1870, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be ascertained. Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

85d 1349 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year at the rate of Five per cent. per annum will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after the 17th instant.

Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the Secretary at the office of the Company, Club Chambers, on and after THURSDAY, the 17th instant.

By order,

G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

1m 1393 Hongkong, 15th August, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of Sixteen per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held yesterday, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY next, the 20th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1222 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Third Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 30*th June* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By Order,

A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

tf 986 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

THATCHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO."

Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at daylight.

Despatches will close at 6 P.M. TO-MORROW.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

2d 1535 Hongkong, 8th September, 1871.

FOR AMOY AND MANILA.

THE British Steamer

"NORNA,"

Dundas, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

2d 1542 Hongkong, 8th September, 1871.

FOR SALE.

500 CASKS best PORTLAND CEMENT.

Apply

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

Has 283 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITEWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. A. F. ALVES, of a Son. [1540

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Thursday morning at 10 10, and the last messengers left the office at 10 30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1871.

THE reply which has been vouchsafed to the deputation of Justices who waited upon H. E. the LIEUT.-GOVERNOR with reference to the disorganised state of the Police Force, is precisely of the description which might be expected, though it exceeds in coolness even the proverbial "insolence of office" which characterises Hongkong officialdom. The first request, namely, that a commission should be appointed to enquire into the state of the Force, is simply refused on grounds so puerile that they are hardly worth commenting upon; while, to the question put by the Deputation as to what immediate steps are being taken for the reformation of the Force, no answer whatever is vouchsafed, except that which has been given concerning everything since Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL left: that on that gentleman's return steps will be taken.

An attempt is made at a miserable excuse for the state of the Force, in the admission that it is numerically defective; while credit is assumed for having taken steps to remedy this defect. Now as the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT has stated—what everybody in the Colony has known for the last two years—that the defects in the Police Force are of a radical nature, and that it is utterly disorganised, this answer will not, we imagine, be considered exactly what is required by the gentlemen who have taken the subject in hand. It is very well to be asked to trust to Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL'S "well-known ability"; but Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL is not in the Colony, and, for anything that can be known positively, never may be; while his well-known ability, it is tolerably clear, cannot be implicity relied upon. On his first taking office he did good service in clearing a large number of the most desperate characters out of the Colony, and deserves credit for the measures which he took for keeping them out. But here Sir RICHARD'S well-known ability ends. He had no idea of organising a Force, and it is at this point where the mischief has originated. It is very natural, therefore, that the public should be anxious to know what is the true state of affairs, and to have reasonable information with reference to a subject in which, first, their pockets, and secondly, their security and peace, are so much concerned. It may be confidently stated that, but for the pressure brought to bear upon the Government by the comments elicited on the publication of the last Report from the CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT of Police, they would not to the present moment have taken any steps to remedy the disorganisation, beyond referring the matter home, and waiting till the happy time when Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL should return. It is, of course, very satisfactory to be complacently assured that Her Majesty's Government is quite satisfied with the existing state of affairs; but in the meantime the Community is exposed to the danger of having their houses robbed and of being knocked down in the streets.

The only point in the despatch which forms any answer to the representations which have been made, is the allusion to the increase of criminals in Hongkong consequent on the repeal of Ordinance 7 of 1870, which prevents the punishment and re-deportation of men who have been expelled from the Colony. This adds to the difficulty of Police matters at the present moment; and no doubt the non-official Justices are fully aware of the fact. But their complaint is not concerning the crimes which have recently been committed. It is against the disorganisation which has existed in the Force for years past, and which was protested against by the Hon. Mr. BYRNE and by the CHIEF-JUSTICE a year ago. It is no answer, therefore, to allege the old excuse that from some exceptional cause crime is rife at the present moment. Crime is always more rife than usual when attention is called to the Police Force. What the Justices desire, is to be assured that proper steps are being taken to prevent one of themselves or of their fellow-residents being murdered the *next* time crime becomes more rife; and on this point the local Government point blank refuses them any information, and tells them to rely on Sir RICHARD'S well-known ability for the future; when, in the past, the results of that well-known ability are the HOLWORTHY and Sowkewan murders, and all but the murder the other day of a gentleman in the Government service.

The plain fact is, the local Government are afraid to face a thorough investigation of the affair. They "do not think that they would derive much assistance from the commission proposed." Probably not, in the way they want to "derive assistance," that is, in hushing the whole affair up at any price. The non-official Justices have not to our knowledge expressed the slightest desire to assist the Government. They ask the Government to assist them, by letting them know the truth concerning the Police Force, for which they pay an enormous amount annually, and which is proved to be utterly useless. Surely, the public counts for something in a matter such as this, and may object to paying its money while ignoramuses are appointed to posts in the Police requiring skilled men, and people are knocked down in open day in the streets with perfect impunity to the malefactors, unless they happen to be caught at the moment. It is a little too much to ask a Community, such as that of Hongkong, to submit to paternal Government to this extent. "Go away you stupid people; don't come bothering us; pay your money and get your heads broken. That is your business. It is ours to govern. True, the Superintendent says the Police Force is utterly disorganised; but you may rely upon Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL'S well-known ability." Such is, in substance, the answer given to the public, who may justly feel incensed when they consider that they could manage the whole of the Police matters themselves with one half the fuss, a third of the expense, and a tenth of the jobbery, which have combined to bring the Hongkong Force into its present disgraceful state of uselessness and disorganisation.

CONSUL ROBERTSON'S REPORT ON THE "DOLORES UGARTE" CASE.

A Blue Book recently published contains the following report from Consul Robertson on the above matter:—

CANTON, *April* 4, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your separate despatch of the 25th of January, enclosing copy of a despatch to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, respecting the sufferings endured by coolie emigrants on board the San Salvadorian ship *Dolores Ugarte*, while on a voyage from Macao to Honolulu, *en route* for Callao, and a copy of the *Globe* newspaper, in which a leading article appears on the subject.

The case of the *Dolores Ugarte* is one of great atrocity, but the records of this traffic in human beings, for which Macao is notorious under the guise of emigration, afford, I fear, could the truth be known, many similar ones.

That the Portuguese Government at Lisbon may be ignorant of what is going on is possible, but that the Portuguese Government at Macao is so, when year after year and month after month almost, the local press and common report give details of transactions unequalled even in the days of the slave trade on the African coast, it is difficult to believe. In the meantime the traffic continues, and Macao and its people flourish exceedingly upon the proceeds of this export of human merchandize.

The reply, I believe, of the Portuguese Government to any inquiries or remonstrances that may be addressed to it on the subject, is simple and straightforward:—"The Governor of the Settlement is instructed to frame regulations for Chinese emigration, and to see they are strictly observed, and this has been done," and with this all further responsibility or care for the welfare of the emigrants, as they are termed, appears to cease.

I will briefly mention the mode of conducting emigration under these regulations. There are five agencies at Macao for Cuba and the South American States on the Pacific seaboard, whose business it is to collect coolies. They represent firms in those countries, to whom the coolies when shipped are consigned, and who dispose of them on arrival to the highest bidder. These agencies employ sub-agents (Chinese), who go into the interior and procure men whom they bring to Macao and lodge in the barracoon of their employer. After a short period they are taken before the proper Government officer, and are asked if they are willing to emigrate, and, on assent, a contract is read over to them, which they sign. Before they are shipped they are transferred to the Government Depôt, where they remain three days or so, and if while there, they decline to emigrate, they are discharged.

Nothing can be fairer than this, and the Portuguese Government may point to it and say, "What more can be expected? Many of the coolies may have been kidnapped, many may have sold themselves or been sold by others, but it is really so difficult to get at the truth from Chinese, or to know what to believe or disbelieve, that we cannot enter into such questions; we see that they understand their contracts, and give them every reasonable opportunity to stay, if, on reflection, they do not like to go, and there our duty in the matter ends."

It may be questioned, however, whether the duty of the Government ends with the observance of the strict formalities of the transaction, and whether it is not bound to go a step beyond, and have some regard not only for the humanitarian side of the question, but also for the good name and repute of the local Government of Macao. I will not, however, touch upon so obvious an obligation for a Christian State, feeling assured there must be circumstances which interfere with the adoption of such a course of which I am in ignorance.

Of course, so far as the Macao transactions are concerned, the atrocities and kidnapping ascribed may be, and probably are, overstated; but when from 75 to 100 dollars, equal to £15 or £20 sterling in currency, are paid by an agency for each Chinese shipped, it may naturally be assumed that the means employed to obtain coolies from the coast and in the interior are frequently such as they are represented to be, and indeed I have myself interfered for the restitution of members of a family whom I have known, who had been kidnapped and lodged in a barracoon. I do not wish for one moment to reflect upon the mode in which the Government inspection is conducted, but that it must be very cursory is evident from facts occasionally become known. For instance, in the case of the French vessel *Nouvelle Penelope*, the coolies on board having risen, murdered the captain and part of the crew and compelled the rest to navigate the ship to the land again, where they landed and dispersed; all who were subsequently arrested, to the number of about 120, were found and captured in the barracoons, to which they had been taken by the Chinese agents, or returned on reaching Macao, to enter again on board some other vessel as emigrants. Now the keepers of the barracoons knew perfectly well these men had only a few days previously been shipped on board the *Nouvelle Penelope*, the report of whose capture was known to every one. Indeed the leader or headman of the *émeute* on being arrested, and under promise that if he would make a clean breast of it his life would be spared, frankly acknowledged this was the second or third affair of the kind he or his associates had been concerned in, and that had it not been for the exertions of the French Consul he was under no apprehension of being interfered with, and yet I have not heard that the Macao Government has taken any proceedings against the keepers of the barracoons for harbouring people whom they knew were on board a vessel in which murder and robbery were committed. That it was aware of the fact there can be no doubt, as the arrests were made in the barracoons in the presence of the Procurador. It is one of those men, known to be a principal in the murder of the master, and who escaped to Hongkong, whose rendition on the demand of the Chinese authorities has been the subject of intricate and lengthy proceedings in the Supreme Court of that colony.

If the Portuguese Government could be induced to adopt similar rules for regulating emigration as those in force for British emigration, and which have, I see from your inclosure, been communicated to it by Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, much would be done to correct many of the existing evils, provided they were faithfully carried out. I trust, however, that the representations made to that Government of the cruelties these unhappy coolies were subjected to on board the *Dolores Ugarte*, will move it to take some steps for the prevention of such atrocities for the future. I must say, however, that the French and Italian Governments are highly to blame for allowing their flag to cover such proceedings, or sanctioning the masters and owners of such vessels adopting the San Salvador flag for the voyage only, as there is reason to believe is too often the case.

But these countries are not alone to blame. The paper called the *Java Handelsblad* gives an account of the treatment and disposal of certain Chinese coolies who were landed at Java from shipwrecked or burnt vessels from Macao, and if true, the same disregard for human sufferings appears to prevail in the Dutch Colony of Batavia, as it does in the Portuguese one of Macao. Perhaps, however, it was the cheapest and readiest way of getting rid of objectionable Chinese, if that can be any excuse for such proceedings.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. R. ROBERTSON.

We regret to hear that Mr. Tomlin still continues in a very unsatisfactory state. He has recovered consciousness, but has at present no memory whatever of the past, though he remembers what is going on from hour to hour. It is to be hoped, however, that further quiet will gradually restore his mental equilibrium.

The Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong Yacht Club was held at the Hongkong Club House on Wednesday evening, at 6 p.m. The Secretary's report and accounts for the past season were read and passed. The following gentlemen were elected committee for the ensuing season:—Commodore, Commodore Shortt, R.N.; Vice-Commodore, R. F. Hawkè, Esq.; J. M. Forbes, Esq., and J. M. Vickers, Esq.; Hon Secretary and Treasurer, E. Beart, Esq.

We regret to have to record that the damage to the telegraph between this and Shanghai proves more serious than was at first anticipated; and that it must be some little time before communication is re-established. A circular to this effect was sent round by the Superintendent yesterday. We understand it is expected that as soon as the damage is known in Shanghai, the *Great Northern* will be sent down with the necessary appliances to repair it.

We have received a copy of a set of tables for calculating the price of Japan silk laid down in London and in Lyons, prepared by Mr. Aug. H. Maertens, of Shanghai, and printed by Messrs. F. and C. Walsh of that place. The compiler has already a good reputation for accuracy, a similar set of tables for China silk having met with great favor. The present series is admirably printed and well got up, and will doubtless be of much use in all mercantile offices. In order to avoid the additions and subtractions customary when using other tables, Mr. Maertens has added the stationary charges as stipulated by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; and as a reduction of freight via the Suez Canal may be looked for, he has placed the reduced freight dollar by dollar at the foot of the tables.

An Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company took place yesterday afternoon. The Chairman, G. J. Helland, Esq., said that as the matters to be discussed were of a private nature, concerning only the Shareholders and Directors, the latter considered that the reporters should be excluded. He further stated that it was the intention of the Board to publish the proceedings as soon as the matters now pending should be finally settled. A shareholder, J. Greig, Esq., proposed that the reporters should remain, but hold over their notes until the directors saw fit to publish them, but the Chairman was not inclined to put that amendment to the meeting. The original proposal having been put, was therefore carried, and we are consequently unable to give a report of the proceedings. The meeting was somewhat thinly attended, probably on account of its taking place on mail-day. As far as we can judge, without knowing anything about it, the offer is probably a good one, as on a report to the effect that the company was to part with the Bienhoa property at a loss of $100,000, the shares sprang from 20 per cent. discount to 9 per cent.

Reading of barometer at Macao during the typhoon of 2nd and 3rd September, 1871, afterwards compared and readings corrected by Messrs. G. Falconer & Co.'s standard barometer:—

September 2nd, 12	noon		29.705
" 3	p.m.		29.605
" 5	"		29.555
" 6	"		29.485
" 7	"		29.475
" 8	"		29.425
" 9	"		29.405
" 10	"		29.285
" 11	"		29.185
" 11.30	"		29.135
" 12	"		29.095
" 3rd, 12.30	a.m.		28.935
" 1	"		28.785
" 1.30	"		28.435
" 2	"		28.385
" 3.30	"		28.885
" 4	"		29.035

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

7th September.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL ESQ

AN EXPENSIVE JOKE.

George Doyle, a seaman unemployed, of Ireland, was charged by the mistress of No. 99 brothel, East-street, Taipingshan, with snatching a stool from under her as she was sitting down quietly at the door of her own castle, thereby causing her to loose a pair of silver earrings, value $1.

He was fined $1, and ordered to make amends, $1, to the woman. Amount paid.

DESTITUTION AND ASSAULT.

George Rylander, P.C. 95, brought up one William Devine, a seaman unemployed, of Ireland, charged with destitution, on which he was discharged, but he had to stand up again before his Worship under force of a summons taken out for his appearance, to answer a charge of assault on John Attridge, a seaman unemployed, living at Mr. Marshall's boarding house. Complainant stated that the defendant invariably was under the influence of liquor. On the 4th he called him on one side, felt his waistcoat, he thought for some tobacco. He had often asked him for drinks, which he had refused to give him. He on this occasion told the defendant he had better take care of himself, whereupon he struck him a blow on the face, without any provocation. He had often threatened him before, but only laughed at him, as he was always drunk. Complainant said he was afraid of him now. Defendant admitted the charge, and was sent to hard labor for one month, and ordered to find securities in two sureties of $25 each to keep the peace for three months.

LOST HIS UMBRELLA.

A watchman named Sheik-a-tam, lost his umbrella, and charged Chow-a-ac, a stone-cutter, with stealing it. It not having been proved satisfactorily to the magistrate that the defendant stole it, he was discharged.

THE NATIVE FREE LIST.

Ho Akum, a mason, was employed as a watchman by the district watchman of Sayingpoon, for the service of the Festival Committee. He asked Way-maka, the complainant, for a ticket; he had already given him one, and was refused; he then became noisy, because he could not get two. Mr. Russell fined him 25 cents, which was paid.

AN OLD WAY (IN CHINA) TO PAY OLD DEBTS

Loi Aloi, the wife of a silversmith, living at Wanchai, loaned $6 to another woman named Wong Akum, which was to be paid back on the 1st moon of the year. Application for payment was made by the complainant, and instead of her dollars she got stones and a stool thrown in her face, and was forced to retreat, her debtor following her up to the shop, still throwing stones. Fined $2, which was paid in coin, and not in the shape of stools and stones.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ

WRECKERS.

Two notorious scoundrels calling themselves stone-cutters, by name Lui-a-yeung and Ho-a-lui, who turned out to be none other than villanous robbers and wreckers, and part of a gang who descended in the dark of the night and robbed the crew of a junk, which was endeavouring to save their property out of a junk driven on shore by the typhoon at Show-ke-wan, were brought up. The villains robbed the crew of a box of clothing, searched the women, and took from them their bangles, and $16 tied round the waist of a girl. Inspector Burns arrested them. His Worship sentenced them to three months with hard labour.

Another ruffian of the same class was sentenced to three months with hard labour. He was caught by Inspector Burns at Show-ke-wan, armed to the teeth, with others in a gang, robbing a junk driven on shore. He also called himself a stone-cutter.

HONGKONG TRADE v. CHINESE INTERFERENCE.

(N. C. Herald.)

I.

One of the sentimental grievances of the Chinese, which at intervals turns up when pressure is attempted to get rid of some abuse or violation of treaty stipulations on their part, has always been the fiscal arrangements of the Colony of Hongkong. From the first cession of the island, shortly after which Sir Henry Pottinger made the mistake of signing the "Bogue" supplementary treaty, up to the present time, it has always been the interest of some one or other, native or foreign, connected with the various departments of the Chinese Government, to take up this so easily stated grievance. In the first instance referred to, Keying, the Imperial Commissioner, introduced a set of rules which, had they been carried out, would have effectually strangled in the birth the infant colony. They were not carried out, apparently because, however much the idea of abstract propriety recommended them to the British Plenipotentiary, and however the chance of procuring an imperial revenue recommended them to Commissioner Keying, the provincial governments along the coast did not view in the same light a system which, to be successful, could only be carried out at their loss; and which would introduce, by the necessity of comparing tallies, a system of tabulated accounts above all the dislike of a Chinese mandarin. It was arranged that a series of passes were to be granted to native vessels trading with Hongkong, and that it should be the duty of the Colonial Government to examine those passes, and see that the proper certificates of payment of duty, &c., were held by the vessel. So elaborate a system, and one so unlikely to subserve its end, could only have occurred to a Chinese statesman, yet it is perhaps little less practicable than the various later schemes which, under the auspices of the Foreign Customs of the Peking Government, have at various times been suggested. It is indicative of the strange ideas which contact with Chinese platitudes sometimes impresses even on a superior mind, that fancies of this sort should ever have found supporters in the Colony itself, and that schemes for the collection of a Chinese imperial revenue should actually have been listened to by those engaged in the commerce of the place. The abuse of such words as "smuggling," "illicit trade," "loss of revenue," &c., have, in the eyes of those unacquainted with the intricate working of the system, much the same effect as have claptrap party cries with the uninformed masses. Hongkong, we are told by certain interested parties, exists by smuggling. To quote the words of the Hoppo at Canton, "The locality of Hongkong in Kwantung is one where Chinese and foreigners congregate; but China has no Custom-house whatever there, nor are persons stationed there for the purpose of inspection." Hence, he proceeds, foreign vessels prefer anchoring at Hongkong, saving thereby tonnage dues; and although goods for Canton pass through the Customs there, the main part of those intended for the "four prefectures of Kao, Sien, Sieu and Kiung is carried down by junks, chartered for the purpose by dishonest traders, to out-of-the-way harbours and creeks on the West coast, where no Customs stations exist, and where the merchandise is clandestinely landed for sale," &c. His Excellency concludes by the strange suggestion; "Great detriment is suffered, in consequence, by the revenues from Customs and tonnage dues; and the Superintendent submits for consideration the question of desiring the British Minister to call upon the Governor of Hongkong to issue instructions to the Consul of that place, directing him to take stringent measures for preventing the smuggling of opium and of foreign merchandise." Now in commenting on the above, it is well to remember the peculiar, and we may say unconstitutional position of the Canton Hoppo. He is solely an imperial officer, being, if not *ex-officio*, at least by long established custom, a member of the Imperial household. When Canton was declared the only port open to foreign trade, the office was created with the express intention of directing to Peking all the revenues to be derived therefrom. It was in fact an imperial monopoly, established in the midst of the provincial administration; and as long as foreign trade was small, and confined to a few articles in which the great body of the people had no interest, the anomalous position of the Hoppo was scarcely felt. The cession of Hongkong, and the spread of foreign commerce so as to include articles needed in the daily life of the masses, however, altered the state of affairs; and the Bogue treaty, with its stipulation in imperial interest, showed that this position of matters had already attracted attention. But it was not till lately that the exaggerated pretensions of the Foreign Customs establishment showed how really opposed were the native interests involved. The first blow aimed at the trade of the Colony was the prohibition of the right of transhipment at Hongkong, of cargo *en route* from Canton to the Northern ports. This right had been tacitly allowed previous to 1868, and as it enabled vessels to lie in Hongkong harbour, and load with duty-paid goods from Canton, brought down by the river steamers, was really a facility to trade. There was no dispute about the right of the Chinese to withdraw the privilege, so that no explanation of the reason need have been given. It was, however, withdrawn on the ground that the revenue suffered. But how this suffering came to pass is, to a practical man, unversed in Chinese complications, difficult to conceive. It was alleged that cargo at Hongkong would be changed, and that the identical parcels shipped at Canton might not find their way to the Northern ports. How it mattered, however, whether the hundred tons of sugar shipped at Canton, and which had there paid duty, was the identical parcel afterward delivered at Ningpo; or how, in case a substitution had been made of another parcel to the same duties, the revenue would have suffered, are mysteries incomprehensible to most ordinary men. The prohibition was in fact an unfriendly act towards the Colony, and was simply intended as such; the excuses were most probably invented after the act had been determined on. Curiously enough, the same parties who aimed the only blow at the prosperity of the Colony legally in their power, now put forward that very act as a reason for still further demands. It is an established principle in law, that no one can plead in his own favour a wrong committed—in diplomacy with China the contrary idea has been pre-eminent; past breaches of treaty right, and wrongs knowingly committed by the Government, have been over and over again urged as reasons against further concessions; it is, however, a new thing to find an act like the above made an engine for still further encroachments. After all, it is probable that the Chinese themselves suffer most from the restriction; in their own interest we believe it would be wise to give it up; yet this concession to their own advantage, it is suggested, is to be bartered against a concession on our part which would have no parallel in the international relations of Foreign States. It is no less than that the British Government should take upon itself to collect, for a Foreign Power, duties which the cumbrousness or corruption of that Power renders it unable to collect for itself. The main concession proposed to be made, as compensation for this unheard of act of condescension, we have already shown to be at least as much in the interest of the Chinese as in that of the Colony. There are, however, other matters worthy of consideration in connection with the proposed change, which we have not time at present to review; neither does our space permit us to show the probable results, to the trade of the port, which that change would bring about; both of these points are of sufficient importance to demand special notice, which we propose at an early date to afford to their discussion.

II.

As we suggested, when speaking of the ideas of those who would introduce at Hongkong a Custom-house paying duties to the Chinese Government, it becomes a matter of importance to enquire what would be really the effect of such an innovation. In this we are to a great extent interested ourselves, owing to the large trade in native goods between the two ports. It is suggested, then, that in consideration of the right of transhipment at Hongkong, all native cargo should pay duty as if Hongkong were a treaty port. At present, native cargo shipped directly from Canton to a Northern port has to pay the export duty regulated by the tariff and, in addition, a half duty denominated the coast trade duty. If exported to Hongkong, it would pay only the export duty, and sent up to the coast ports from thence, under present arrangement, another import duty of similar amount; the difference between the two being thus, on goods exported from Canton, a half of the tariff rate. This amount would therefore be saved on that portion of the coast trade supplied directly from Canton. As a set-off against this advantage, goods imported to the coast of Kwangtung by way of Hongkong would have to pay, in addition to the present local levies, an imperial tax of the whole of the tariff rates. Chinese produce imported into Hongkong would be subject to the same levy in addition to all provincial taxes, while produce bought in the market at Hongkong and shipped to coast ports, instead of, as now, paying a single tariff rate, would in addition have to submit to the extra burden of the coast trade duty. As the greater portion of the native produce of South China intended for consumption in the Northern ports finds its way directly to Hongkong, the disadvantages of such a course would be evident. Under the specious title of reciprocity, a scheme is offered where all the loss should be borne by the Colony and all the gain should go into the pockets of the Peking authorities. The question at issue is not one of smuggling. "No one, we are disposed to think, looks upon the trade of the native junks with Siam, Cochin-China, or the Straits as other than a perfectly legitimate business; yet junks engaged in these trades sail to and fro and enter and clear from their own ports under precisely similar conditions to those now existing with regard to Hongkong. That Hongkong has been marked out for especial note is only, probably, in consequence of the sentimental state of mind lately exhibited by British statesmen lending the hope that a grievance, to be redressed, should only be in itself sentimental to ensure its immediate removal. The very inadequate return which it is proposed to offer, in return for the good offices of the Colonial government in collecting revenue for the Court at Peking, would, we believe, have a still more serious effect on the trade of the Colony than the amount of the revenue collected. The decadence of the coasting trade generally in South China, and the extremely low rates of profit, which have generally shut out from participation in it the foreign houses, show us on how precarious a footing that trade at the present moment exists; any additional burden in the way of imperial taxation would, we believe, effectually destroy the little life that remains; yet it is gravely proposed that the trade with Hongkong should be subjected to exactions under which that of Amoy, for instance, may be said to have utterly collapsed. It is quite true that the ideas we have given expression to are not those of the mercantile communities universally; Amoy makes the direct suggestion that Customs dues should be charged in Hongkong; yet the acknowledged reason is that thereby Hongkong should be put on an equality with itself. The effects of excessive duties in ruining trade are, however, well shown by the Amoy memorialists themselves; so utterly has their trade collapsed, that perhaps it need excite little surprise to find them desiring, for their neighbours, the same inflictions which have injured themselves. From the above, it is not to be inferred that we are opposed to some sort of a Zollverein whereby Hongkong might be brought into more immediate connection with the empire of China. To do so, however, would require, for a satisfactory result, greater concessions than the mere right of transhipment in Hongkong harbour of cargo *in transitu*. In return for the payment of duty to the Imperial Government, it would be necessary that Hongkong be placed on at least terms of equality with the open ports. That goods, for instance, which have paid duty should, under the transit pass system, be exempted from all further payment of any kind whatever to the local authorities. Colonial vessels should, moreover, have all the privileges of Chinese traders, and be at liberty to carry cargo to or from any of the ports along the coast. It would be necessary that the transit pass system in the Southern provinces should be put into real and practical working order, instead of, as at present, being a solemn delusion, as the records of the Custom-houses at the ports in Kwangtung and Fuhkien will readily show. Indeed we believe that, with the exception of a small amount of lead at Foochow, and some few articles produced in the neighbourhood of Swatow, no transit passes have been granted in the two provinces; as there has been no attempt made to enforce their observance by the local authorities. Under some such arrangement as we have proposed, a Customs Union might be worked, but it would be necessary that full powers be left with the Colony to enforce the proper carrying out of the Chinese stipulations; otherwise, we fear, the whole would very soon become a dead letter. We have omitted speaking of the provincial cruisers which of late have practically blockaded the harbour of Hongkong, because according to all international law and etiquette, such a course is perfectly indefensible. Without raising questions as to the right of Imperial or Provincial authorities, we would suggest that such a course, if persisted in, renders the parties infringing the usual international customs, open to treatment as enemies. Were our cruisers, unable or too corrupt to collect dues in England, as provided for in the Commercial Treaty with France, to lie off and board vessels entering or leaving the French ports on the Channel, the matter would in a very short time become one of other than friendly protest. The right of the Viceroy to tax Chinese vessels in his own ports is not called in question—his attempt to coerce them in entering or leaving a British port is a matter of very different complexion.

SINGAPORE.

(Straits Times.)

Politically, there is little to report during the past fortnight. The Legislative Council met on the 14th and 16th inst., but the meetings were mainly occupied in discussing the Indian Penal Code, which is again being adapted to this Colony. The Colonial Secretary is at present at Malacca, engaged with other officials in making enquiry into the system of land tenure there. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Government in dealing with the Crown lands in Malacca, owing to a custom which has prevailed there for centuries. This is, that the settler clears the land, and so long as he cultivates it pays one-tenth of the produce to the Government. The difficulty of collecting the tenths made the local Government seek to compel the settlers to take out leases for their lands, but this they would not do, and the penalty of distraint inflicted by the Government having been declared illegal by the Supreme Court, it has become necessary to adopt some other course to secure the Government against loss of its legitimate revenue; hence the appointment of this Committee.

The appointment of Mr. C. B. Plunket to the post of Commissioner of Police in the room of Mr. Dunman, who has retired on his pension, took every one by surprise. Capt. Speedy, who had been called up from Penang to take the duties of Acting Commissioner, will return to Penang, and Captain Dunlop, from Penang, goes home. Mr. Plunket will be replaced as Police Magistrate for the present by Mr. W. E. Maxwell. Mr. Waller, Deputy Commissioner for Singapore, also goes home on leave by the *Priam*. We regret to have to announce another vacancy that has occurred, through the death of Mr. Charles Owen, Senior Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests, who died on the 15th ultimo at Penang, whither he had gone for his health. Mr. Owen was highly respected here, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

It is satisfactory to learn that the lighthouse on the North Sands in Malacca Straits is at last not only decided upon, but that a contract for its erection has been already entered into. Probably our home readers were aware of this before it was known here, the contract having been made in England through the Colonial Office. This lighthouse will be of great importance to the navigation of the Straits, and is more urgently needed now that the greater part of the carrying traffic is done by steamers, and the inefficiency of the present lightship, which was bad enough for sailing ships, has become a serious subject of complaint. The propriety of erecting a lighthouse on Acheen Head, or one of the islands close to, is being frequently urged upon the Netherlands Indian Government, and it is probable that our Dutch friends will establish one there at no very distant date. This, with the North Sands lighthouse, will make the lighting of the Straits complete.

The census reports for Singapore and Malacca have at last been published, and the figures are much below what we anticipated. The general impression appears to be, not that the population is less than was supposed, but that the census is incorrect. The entire population of the island of Singapore is given as 97,131, of which we find about 70,000 are residents of the town. The return for Malacca gives the total population as 77,755, of which 77,681 are residents. This being the first regular census that has ever been undertaken here, of course there were prejudices to be overcome, and it was difficult to convince the Chinese and natives that the numbering would not be followed by a tax. The fact that a practice of numbering the people for the purpose of levying a tax on each prevails in some of the native states tended to confirm them in their opinion, and led many of them to withhold information as to the number of inmates in their households. As a census is only taken every ten years, it will probably be long before a correct return of the population will be obtained.

The amended Gaming Houses bill, if it is ever to become law, should be got through with and put into operation, in order to crush out, if possible, the Wah Whay lotteries, which are now again in full operation in spite of the present law. These lotteries are the bane of our Chinese and native population, and their evil influence extends to others who should be above it. There is no doubt that the police constables, or at least a great many of them, are as eagerly interested in the result of the day's drawing as the Chinese servants who purloin from the money given them for the marketing to stake in the lottery; and thus it happens that the police peons as a rule are not anxious for their suppression. But even if the police directed all their efforts to the suppression of these lotteries their hands are so tied by the present law that it would be difficult to do so, for the lottery keepers have many devices for evading it. The principal feature in the amendment is the re-introduction of the power of arrest by any police officer of any person found committing a breach of the law, which appeared in the original draft of the lottery bill, but was expunged in the course of its passage through the Council. This power is, we think, absolutely necessary in order that the main object for which the law was passed, the suppression of these lotteries and of regular gambling houses, may be accomplished. At present, the agents of the Wah Whays, who are really the mischief-doers, are enabled to carry on their business in comparative security, whereas they ought to be liable to arrest by any policeman, whenever detected. If once the attention of the police, armed with sufficient power, is properly directed against the agents, the lotteries must soon cease to exist.

THE COREAN EXPEDITION.

(From the Japan Gazette, August 7th.)

Our much respected Shanghai contemporary, the *North China Herald*, in a paragraphic notice respecting the Corean expedition, says:—"As was reported at the outset of the expedition, nothing further was contemplated, under the instructions then to hand, than *a peaceful negotiation of some arrangement for the rescue and protection of shipwrecked seamen and their property.*"

Are we clearly to understand this to be the true and sole object of the expedition? It is so much at variance with general belief, that it would be well if we could by any means obtain exact information on the subject. If the United States Government thought that by no other means than by the display of a large and imposing force, the Corean authorities could be induced to come to such an arrangement, it is a spectacle worthy of all admiration to see them equip a powerful squadron to convince the Coreans that the poorest of shipwrecked seamen was the object of his country's solicitude; and that none could befriend or injure him without calling forth the gratitude or the vengeance of his government.

But if this were the sole end of the expedition, it was one that might have been carried out with patience, and without the appearance of any *ultimatum* whatever. In the reply of the Coreans to the commander of the *Wachusetts*, who, with characteristic impatience, did not wait to receive it, we have evidence that although the King's Ministers do not move with greater celerity than those of other Eastern monarchs, still they are not so utterly indifferent to the duties of politeness as to refrain from answering altogether. And the document they prepared for the *Wachusetts* has the two-fold merit of an utter absence of the usual Asiatic bombast, and of a clear, generous and well-bred expression of their sentiments.

The *N. C. Herald* says:—"Such peaceful negotiation the American Minister attempted, and both he and the Admiral strove to avert hostilities."

We would like to ask our contemporary, in what way did they strive to avert hostilities? We have not discovered in any report of the proceedings that has come into our hands, that they "strove" at all to that end. If the sending a verbal message by men who they themselves refused to acknowledge as government emissaries, may be construed into an *attempt* at peaceful negotiation, why then peaceful negotiation was attempted. But, even so, what an attempt! Surely in a great affair of State—in a matter affecting the permanent friendship of two nations, and indirectly affecting the future relations of all countries with Corea, a couple of days was not much to gave before the commencement of hostilities. For we firmly contend that the order for the lowering of the boats to survey the river, was the "commencement of hostilities." Minister and Admiral both knew perfectly well that the Coreans would so regard it; and it is an excess of unreasoning blindness to argue that, because the squadron belonged to a highly civilized nation, and the river belonged to a mere horde of semi-barbarians, that therefore the usages of diplomacy were not applicable.

The civilizations of the East and West are very diverse; but the Coreans have not yet shown that they are uncivilized. On the contrary, we again refer to their reply to the *Wachusetts*, to shew that they know and set a value on the amenities of civilized communication. "The local magistrate of the said place was in duty bound to have informed you that the road going and returning would be quite long, and to have *treated you with kindness and sincerity*, detaining your honoured vessel for a reply. Now, however, before the arrival of the reply, the guest from afar has already departed. So doing, how grievously have we offended the rules of propriety." This is not the language of men who may not be treated with ordinary civility and forbearance. Such an argument—or rather assertion, for it is no argument—falls to the ground.

We have heard it said that the Minister did write a letter to the Corean ruler or ministers. Be it so. Then we say, greater *striving* might have been adopted towards getting it delivered; and direct negotiations might have been entered into with local authorities with this view, and a promise might have been given that nothing would be attempted towards an approach to the capital until it was quite understood what the views of the government. The opportune publication of the document we have quoted, shows that it was unlikely that a properly worded letter would have been totally disregarded.

We look upon the whole enterprise as a mistake. The only subject for congratulation is, that as a fight took place, the officers and men of the squadron did their duty so well and so successfully. It would have been a bitter pill to swallow had a similar failure attended them that formerly the French Admiral had to endure.

Our Shanghai *confrère* winds up his paragraph: "But the question cannot now be allowed to drop; and it is to be hoped that all the powers equally interested in this question will take similar and united action."

To this we so far give our acquiescence as to admit that it is the interest of all maritime powers that their seamen should be kindly treated wherever misfortune overtakes them; and it is desirable that an understanding on this point be come to.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ENGLAND.

(*Alta.*)

BOSTON, July 20th.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Boston this morning.

PORTLAND, Me., July 20th.

The earthquake was sensibly felt here at one o'clock this morning.

SACO, Me., July 20th.

The cities of Saco and Biddeford were pretty well shaken up by an earthquake at one o'clock this morning. The people generally were awakened and alarmed, but no particular damage was done.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 20th.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at one o'clock this morning. Persons awake at that hour say it was the most violent shock they ever experienced.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 20th.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city about one o'clock this morning. Windows and crockery rattled, beds shook, the old plastering in the jail fell, and the night workmen in one of the breweries ran out very much frightened.

CONCORD, N. H., July 20th.

A very heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 12 55 o'clock this morning, accompanied by a deep, heavy, rumbling noise. It passed from north to south. Buildings were violently rocked, and a church bell rung. Reports from the different parts of the State indicate that it was very general.

NEW YORK, July 20th.

Many persons assert that the earthquake which rocked portions of New England at 1 o'clock this morning was also felt in this city, and also in Brooklyn. Professor Thatcher asserts that he predicted it a week ago, and that it could easily be shown that it was one of the anticipated results of the great tornado which, commencing in this vicinity, swept over nearly all of the Eastern States on Sunday last.

A remarkable old woman named Mrs. White, is now living in the Marshes, North Riding, and is 103 years old. She recently attended Yedingham club feast, walking a mile and a half each way. She evidently thinks club feasts have degenerated, for she is reported to have said she "was never at sike a club feast" in her life. There was "nowt ta eat, nowt ta drink, and nowt ta see."—*Leeds Mercury.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SEPTEMBER 7TH, EVENING.

There has been a weaker feeling in the drug market for Bengal. Sales of Patna have been made to a small extent at $655 to $657½, on credit terms to the natives; Benares, at $635 to $637½; Patna, on time 9th sales to arrive, $665. Malwa of first quality has advanced to $670, on credit to the natives.

SEPTEMBER 8TH MORNING.

Market quiet at present.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,... 4/3½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4¼ to 4/4
Credits, at 6 months' sight .... 4/4½ to 4/4¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/4½
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....72½
Bank, 15 days sight.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....73

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—60 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—57 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 85 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$75 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$355 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$72 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$65 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—22½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—35½ to 36 per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 65 per share premium.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—20 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent premium, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$9 per share discount.

SALES ON SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 5,000 piculs, at $2.22, by Hungfung-fung to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Rice, 15,000 piculs, at $2.20, by Hungfung to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $2.37, by Hungfung to Hongkong merchant.
White Pepper, 5 piculs, at $22.00, by Hungfung to travelling merchant.
Yellow Beans, 3,000 piculs, at $2.19, by Hingtai-chow to Hongkong merchant.
Yellow Beans, 2,000 piculs, at $2.12, by Kwongfook-wo to Hongkong merchant.
Calcutta Cotton, 150 bales, at $14.25, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.
Calcutta Cotton, 76 bales, at $14.50, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.
Saigon Rice, 15,000 piculs, at $2.25, by foreign merchant to Kin-hing cheong.
Saigon Rice, 13,000 piculs, at $2.23, by Hophing to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Rice, 5,000 piculs, at $2.18, by Hophing to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Rice, 2,500 piculs, at $2.19, by Hophing to Hongkong merchant.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.

tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY STEAMERS with good CARDIFF COAL at $12 per Ton, delivered alongside.

TAN KEN SENG & BROS.

tf 1470 Saigon, August, 1871.

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITORY,
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSES received on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, for Sale. *Also,*
Best quality of HAY, OATS, GRAM, BARLEY, and Indian CORN, for Sale.
HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.
HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.

T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late Farrier-Major, Bengal Horse Artillery).

N.B.—All Diseases of the Horse attended to.

tf 559 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

MEATS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will supply Prime Joints of BEEF, VEAL, and MUTTON, on the most reasonable terms. Corned Rounds, Humps, and Tongues always on hand, and will be sent addressed by any of the coast steamers, freight free. Any persons requiring joints will please send their orders by first opportunity, addressed to

L. HUTCHINGS,
tf 1476] *Compradore, Swatow.*

廣元昌米行
鋪煙

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has all sorts of Old CIGARS, HAVANA, CAVITE and MANILA, in small and large boxes, best TOBACCO, and prepared TOBACCO for Sale at an agreeable prices.

For particulars, apply to

KWONG YUEN HING,
No. 61, Queen's Road,
Next to the entrance of the Central Market.

6m 1464 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POST FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer

"VOLGA,"

Capt Flambeau, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA *(Direct)*, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 1510 Hongkong, 6th September, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer

"CHINA,"

Captain Gardner, will leave for the above places on THURSDAY next, the 14th inst., at 2 P.M.
Despatches will close at 1.30 P.M.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

9d 1511 Hongkong, 6th September, 1871.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FUSIYAMA,"

Captain Callaghan, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1519 Hongkong, 6th September, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL,
Calling at SINGAPORE *and* PENANG.

THE Steamship

"GLENSANNOX,"

expected to arrive here on the 15th inst., will be dispatched as above on the 16th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., *Agents.*

7d 1523 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 North German Barque

"ST. PAULI,"

will load at this and Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1530 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 Danish Bark

"FEIGA,"

will load at this and Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1495. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1871.

FOR ADELAIDE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 French Clipper-barque

"OMER & JULIE,"

Capt. Sabatier, will have quick despatch as above.
For Passage only, apply to

GRÜN & Co.

tf 1484 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

FOR SOURABAYA.

THE *A* 1 German Barque

"MARTIN,"

Dall, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1475 Hongkong, 31st August, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Ship

"GLANCE,"

will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 1481 Hongkong, 31st August, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"SUMATRA,"

Capt. John Mullin, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1413 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish 3-masted schooner

"M. LOPEZ,"

Captain Uriarte, will have quick despatch to the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1374 Hongkong, 12th August, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"JOSEPH CLARK,"

Captain Carver, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1181 Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is leased from this date by LEE A-FONG, and will remain under the management of Mr. FEAS. W. G. VON STOCKHAUSEN.

The Lessee, who is already known to the public of Hongkong, will exert himself to the utmost of his power to please his patrons, and make them comfortable. He will likewise pay strict attention to any suggestions that Ladies or Gentlemen may offer him, and hopes thereby to be favoured again with the patronage he enjoyed formerly.

N.B.—All receipts will be signed by Mr. F. W. G. VON STOCKHAUSEN, who likewise will sign all orders for stores of any kind required for the Hotel. The payment for any articles not ordered by him cannot be guaranteed.

tf 1490 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

THE above Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors to this Port, and every comfort will be ensured to Patrons visiting this establishment. A *table d'hôte* at the undermentioned hours, when the viands provided will leave Patrons nothing to desire:—

Breakfast, from 9 to 11 A.M.
Tiffin, „ 1 „ 3 P.M.
Dinner, „ 7 „ 9 P.M.

Refreshments can be obtained at all hours.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

French, Spanish, Italian and German Spoken.

tf 1200 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NIUCHUANG LIGHTSHIP.

THE new light vessel "*Niuchuang*" having arrived at her station off the entrance of the River Liau, Yingtzu, Niuchuang, first hoisted her light on the 18th July, 1871.

The light is of the first order, Catoptric, shewing a bright white light all round the horizon, elevated 40 feet above the level of the sea, and visible about 11 miles in clear weather.

When the light is lowered for trimming, a ship's lantern will be hoisted until the light is again in position. At the half-interval of time between lowering and hoisting, a blue light will be burned.

The vessel is painted red, and is furnished with a first class foghorn, giving, in foggy weather, a blast every few seconds, which can be heard, in calm weather, about 6 miles.

The bearings of the lightship are as follows:—
Tower Hill ... ... South 18° East.
Ruined Tower... ... ...South 47° East.
Outer Buoy... ... ... North 64° East.

T. G. LUSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Niuchuang, 20th July, 1871. [1m 1359

炭煤記榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to.	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Glensannox (str.)		Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	On the 16th instant.
NEW YORK	Glance		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Feiga		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	St. Pauli		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sumatra	John Mullin	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Joseph Clark	Carver	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
ADELAIDE AND SYDNEY	Omer & Julie	Sabatier	Hongkong	Grün & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	M. Lopez	Uriarte	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SOURABAYA	Martin	Dall	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG, & CALCUTTA	China (str.)	Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On the 14th inst., at 2 P.M.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Fusiyama (str.)	Callaghan	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Flambeau	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On the 10th ins., daylight.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that, in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS,
PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS, the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.

Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS
CRIMEANS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
DRESSING GOWNS.

Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Lounge COATS.
Office do.
Walking do.
Visiting do.
Dress SUITS.
Light Texture OVERCOATS.
} From the best English manufacturers.

Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained
Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
Velvet Pile CARPETS.
A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.
OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
Coir MATTING and MATS.
All Wool REPS and DAMASKS, for Curtains.
TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.
The Eider Down QUILT.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.

SAYLE & Co.

Ex S. S. "Priam."

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR SALE,
Ex "Sarpedon," "Ajax," "Yangtsze," and Pacific Mail.

SPLENDID WINES.
OILMAN'S STORES, in great variety.
American BUTTER, in Bottle.
„ CHEESE, by the lb.
York HAMS, Kilderkins, BASS'S ALE, ROPE, CANVAS, Copper Regulation Side LIGHTS.
&c., &c., &c.

Apply to

PEARCE, GALL & Co.,
Praya.
Opposite the Canton Steamers' Wharf.

tf 1102 Hongkong, 27th August, 1871.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fins Bois.
„ Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
„ Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
„ MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.

F. PEIL.

tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE.—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FLOWER SEEDS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
VEGETABLE SEEDS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
LAWN GRASS SEEDS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
NEW BOOKS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
SMOKERS' COMPANIONS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
SCARVES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
BEZIQUE BOXES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
LEAF HOLDERS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CUMBERLAND HAMS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
TABLE DAMASK.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
FOOT-BALLS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
UMBRELLAS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
HATS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CARTRIDGE BELTS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CRICKET GEAR.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
NEW ELECTRO-PLATE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
BUTTER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
COMET SHERRIES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
HUNT'S PORT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
AVH.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
BASS'S BULK BEER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
GUINNESS'S BULK STOUT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
WHITBREAD'S BULK STOUT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
BARCLAY'S BULK STOUT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
SEALSKIN RUGS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
TAPESTRY CARPETS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
EPHEMERIS 1872.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CHEVAL GLASSES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
PIER MIRRORS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
BARSAC.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
BURGUNDY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
MILK CORDIAL.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CRUCIBLES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
COOKING STOVES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
OATMEAL.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CASTILE SOAP.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
GAMES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
SHOT.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
POWDER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
BOWLING PIECES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CARTRIDGES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
MODERATOR LAMPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
KEROSINE LAMPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CRYSTAL LAMPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
COIR MATS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
CORN MEAL.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
DESSERT FRUITS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
ACCOUNT BOOKS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
WORKS OF REFERENCE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
DESSERT SERVICES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
FLOWER VASES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
WALKING STICKS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1871.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON'S SHERRIES.
Cockburn's PORT.
CHAMPAGNE.—
DE VENOGE & CO.
FLEUR DE SILLERY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

1m 1425 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1871.

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.
Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1189 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Belted Will," "Cornwalis," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads* and *kilderkins.*
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different scals.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown,* and *pink.*

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3 50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynaud FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE,
Ex late Arrivals from America, England and Germany.

INDIA RUBBER PACKING, Flat and Round, all sizes.
India Rubber HOSE, all sizes.
Best Leather Suction HOSE, all sizes.
Patent Brass and Iron SCREWS, all sizes.
Hand VICES, Screw VICES, and Bench VICES.
Sidelight GLASSES, best polished, all sizes.
Rivet HAMMERS, Engineer HAMMERS.
Ratchet BRACES, Sledge HAMMERS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
Sargent's CABOOSES and FIXTURES, assorted sizes.
Gas BRACKETS and Copper Gas PIPES.
Kerosine LAMPS and CHANDELIERS.
American Cut NAILS, all sizes.
Boiler TUBES, assorted sizes.
Hubbuck's Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL.
do. PAINTS of all description.
BLOCKS, Patent and Common, all sizes.
French and German VEGETABLES.
American White BEANS and Green PEAS.
do. Lima BEANS and CLAMS.
do. MACKEREL, in Kits and Tins.
do. Yeast POWDER and CODFISH.
SPLIT PEAS, PEARL BARLEY.
German Smoked SAUSAGES.
Westphalian HAMS.
Sour CABBAGE (Sauer Kohl),
Red do. (Rother do.),
Green do. (Gruner do.),
BEANS, pickled (Turkische Erbsen),
Cut BEANS, pickled (Schnitt Bohnen),
Green CABBAGE, dried (Getrocknster Grun Kohl), in Glass Jars.
} in small kegs.
LIEBIG'S BEEF-EXTRACT.
Best Hamburg BEEF and PORK.
Best Danish Corn BRANDY.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 1468 Hongkong, 30th August, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
„ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
„ HEDGE & Co. Foochow.
„ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

Notices of Firms.

THE Undersigned has this day commenced business in this Colony as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the style of

DA SILVA & CO.

P. F. DA SILVA.
Ground-floor of HONGKONG HOTEL,
Queen's Road.

tf 1483 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. SAML. WYLLYS POMEROY, JR., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, JR., have been admitted partners in our firm.

RUSSELL & Co.

3m 1213 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.

tf 1420 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SALTZKORN in our firm ceased on the 17th August, 1871.

WM. G. HALE & Co.

tf 1469 Saigon, 24th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned have to-day established at this place a GENERAL COMMISSION and AGENCY BUSINESS, in connection with a Steam Rice-Mill, under the style and firm of

WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.
DANIEL T. WINDSOR.
ALEXIS REDLICH.

Bangkok, Siam, 15th August, 1871. [3m 1388

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*HINDOSTAN*," Captain N. ROSKELL, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on FRIDAY, the 15th September, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie until 4 P.M., and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 14th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding a goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. MCIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th September, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON FRIDAY, the 8th September, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*CAMBODGE*," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 7th September. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*AMERICA*," Captain WARSAW, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on TUESDAY, the 12th of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*AMERICA*" will be due at San Francisco October 17th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 12th, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Yesso*, to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *China*, on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Historian*, on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*CAMBODGE*," will be dispatched on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 8th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 7th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 8th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET.*"

The United States

Extracts.

A Story of Fox.

Fox, being once at Ascot races with his intimate companion, General Conway, missed his snuff box. The General was lucky enough to discover the thief, and seize him before he could get clear. Upon this the man fell on his knees, and with many tears besought Fox to pardon him, and not expose him to ruin, for he was a poor weaver in great destitution, and this was the first offence against the laws that he had ever committed. Fox was greatly affected, and not only let the offender go, but gave him a guinea. Shortly after this, having occasion to use his box, he found no sign of it in the pocket where he had replaced it, and, turning to General Conway, said: "My snuff box is gone again." "Yes," replied the latter, "I saw the scamp take it the second time, when you gave him the money, but I thought I would'nt interfere again."

The Policeman who would not Obey Orders.

A New York paper gives the following account of the trial and dismissal of a police officer:—

Patrick Logan, a policeman of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was placed on trial for insubordination, in refusing to obey the orders of his sergeant to help drive back the mob, also for endeavoring to prevent other policemen from doing their duty.

After testimony had been taken, on being asked if he had anything to say in rebuttal of the charge, the accused is thus reported:

Logan—I am here before this Court, and my character is dearer to me than life, and I now say [excitedly] as an Irishman; as an officer, and as a Roman Catholic, that I defy this Court or any citizen to prove that I did not do my duty.

Commissioner Manierre—You have brought no evidence here at all to prove that you did not interfere with the officer.

Logan—I consider on my oath of office that I had as much right to interfere to save that man's life from Officer Thompson as from any other man.

Counsel spoke in favor of Logan, saying that he acted in good faith and for a good purpose, and trusted that the Commissioners would dismiss the complaint.

Mr. Manierre—This officer is a long time in the force, and ought to know better.

Commissioner Barr—I say, Logan, that you ought to be dismissed, if it were only for your conduct here during the last few moments.

Mr. Barr—And I say, as a Police Commissioner and as President of the Board, that your conduct here deserves dismissal. We try no one here because he is a Roman Catholic, or—

Logan (in a state of great excitement)—I say it was assailed on that occasion. I say my holy religion, and the entire Church, was assailed on that day.

Mr. Manierre—I move that Logan be dismissed the Department.

Mr. Smith—I second that.

Logan was then unanimously dismissed, and, taking off his shield, flung it on the table, saying: "There's the shield: I don't want it."

The Battle of Sik-a-Wei.

[A CHAPTER OF FUTURE HISTORY.]

(*Courier—Concluded.*)

We were absent from the Bund only seven hours, but what a change had taken place in the attitude of the natives when we returned! The authorities woke up to the fact that they had gone too far. The imprisoned Vice-Consul, though exposed to a burning sun and cruelly bound, acted over again the part of his old chief, Sir Harry Parkes [now Lord Parkes of Yeddo], and continued to warn his torturers against violence, and to threaten them with sure retribution. At first they ridiculed and insulted him, but suddenly a change took place in their tone. The news of the approach of the Nagasaki squadron filled them with alarm, and they unbound their prisoner and strove to induce him to act as mediator between them and the Government. The shells from the *Thunderer* added to their alarm, and when the Consul had an interview with the Taoutai, he found that functionary livid with fear, bowing to the ground and assuring him that the rising had taken place against his will; that he had done all he could to stop the burning of the French Concession and the looting of the English Settlement, and that he hoped the Consul would represent his conduct in a favourable light at Peking. In a few days a memorial to the Throne was forwarded by this excellent official to Prince Kung, and the view of the Shanghai disturbances which it embodied was at once adopted by the British Minister. The Shanghai Consul and Vice-Consul were sharply censured; and in a despatch addressed subsequently to the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, our Minister deprecated "those crude and barbarous notions of the true relations subsisting between the East and West which found hideous expression in scenes of bloodshed, involving the destruction of native property and the sacrifice of many valuable Chinese lives."

* * * * * * *

My own Shanghai experiences of the China trouble are all you wished to hear, so I will not allude to events that have happened since, and are fresh in your recollection. The disclosures of the corruption prevalent at Peking would probably have appalled the contemporaries of Marlborough and Shrewsbury, but the moral sense of Englishmen in the latter half of the 19th century is not acute. The China question was shelved by Great Britain then, for the same reason that the China question was shelved by France in 1870. An enemy of unexampled strength sought to crush our native land, and for a time alas! (as you know) all seemed lost. The nation, however, came to herself, cast off her evil counsellors and under the Salisbury administration, retrieved her *prestige* on the continent and in the east. The Battle of Sik-a-wei was at last avenged, but the painful reflection for us is that it need never have been fought. A firm policy during the years that preceded and immediately followed the massacre of Tientsin would have saved much horrible bloodshed and very widespread misery. Our officials acted as foolishly as a father would act who should allow his baby son to play with his open razors. The Chinese were children in intelligence, and we persisted in treating them like grown men. We talked about progress, but while we never urged them to advance in the arts of peace with any energy or perseverance, we allowed them to advance with fatal rapidity in the arts of war. Our treatment of China was cruel to her, and suicidal to our own interests. We forgot the fact that our superior civilization gave us a right to guide an ignorant and cruel nation; to divert her attention from the pursuit of military success, and to induce her to develope her rich natural resources and to expand her industries. Instead of that, we encouraged her to equip herself with all the appliances of modern war, and then wondered that we were the first persons against whom she drew the sword. The losses we deplore were numerous enough. A war that was accompanied with circumstances of horror which makes it conspicuous even in the 19th century, a crippling of trade which will be remembered for years, public loss in life, character, and purse which will never be forgotten,—these are the consequences to England of the policy which Mr. Burlingame inaugurated, and the Chinese servants of the Imperial Government with their Ministerial following carried out only too faithfully.

But if Great Britain was inconvenienced China was well-nigh ruined. A rebellion broke out in the South and spread like wild-fire from province to province. The great Satraps threw off their simulated loyalty to the throne and strove to gain the sceptre of the Flowery Land. The ruling Dynasty, unsupported by foreigners, had no power to restrain the open defyers of all authority, or the forces of the powerful rivals who vied with each other in acts of violence. In a word, in China as in every other land where it has been tried, the policy of the doctrinaries resulted in the disorganization of the Government and the misery of the people.

Chinese Reader! you have beheld as in a Magic Mirror the images of future events. Yet recollect you have not seen The Certain but The Possible. None of the disasters spoken of need befal China, if she will take as her counsellors men who will direct her progress in the right way. Recollect the saying of Confucius: "Chang-tsen and Kee-weih were at work in the field together, when Confucius passed by him and sent Teze-loo to enquire for the ford. Chang-tsen said, "Who is he that holds the reins in the carriage there?" Teze-loo told him, "It is Kung-kew." "It is not Kung-kew of Loo?" asked he. "Yes" was the reply: to which the other answered: "*He knows the ford.*" This saying has deep meaning and applies to the Present as well as to the Past. Let one "who knows the ford" guide the councels of the rulers, and the swelling and surging stream of political disaster may be passed in safety. Such a counsellor would tell China honestly, how powerful and great she *might* become if she allowed the miner to unbosom her hidden treasures, and the engineer to connect her remote boundaries with iron roads; and while urging the adoption of all these western appliances the honest advise would raise a warning finger against the encouragement of ambitious dreams, and would show that nothing but shame and loss await her if she madly enters on the path of war.

English Reader! Peruse and criticise what you have read. See if there are any blunders in our manœuvres; but remember that military critics have found faults in the strategy of all the generals who ever lived, and may find them even in the strategy of Von Moltke himself. Observe that we have not made the worst but the best of our own case, for when were there ever a corvette and two British gunboats stationed at Shanghai at the same time? We have not exaggerated the efficiency of the foe; but have shown how they were weakened by disunion and diverted from pressing an advantage by the barbarians' irresistible temptation to plunder. Read what we have written as a leaf from the Book held by the Giant in *Don Roderick's Vision*:—

"A Book,
Whose iron volume loaded his huge hand,
In which was wrote of many a falling land,
Of empires lost and kings to exile driven—"

and lay the lessons to heart. Then "the Battle of Sik-a-wei" will not have been written in vain.

On dit, a widow, aged 96, has put up the banns at St. Phillip's, Earl's-court. This circumstance is taken as a proof that there is still "young blood" in the parish.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET,
With possession in October next.
THE commodious Dwelling HOUSE, No. 14, Shelley Street. Rent moderate. Apply to
RAWLING MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, &c.
tf 1504 Hongkong, 5th September, 1871.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE Ground-floor of our PREMISES facing Queen's Road.
SANDER & Co.
tf 1505 Hongkong, 5th September, 1871.

TO LET.
HOUSE, No. 6, in Pedder's Hill; and HOUSES, No. 3 and 4, in Seymour Terrace.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1494 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1871.

TO LET.
THE Two Commodious 8 Roomed HOUSES, known as 1 and 2, Westbourne Villas, and situated on the Caine Road, Stabling, Flower and Kitchen Gardens. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.
1251 Hongkong, 24th July, 1871.

TO LET.
THAT large and productive piece of Ground attached to "PERSEPOLIS," Bonham Road West; has been in cultivation as a Vegetable Garden, with Gardener's quarters, and Water laid on. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street.*
1m 1362 Hongkong, 10th August, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,
With possession early in April.
THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanseskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.
For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.
THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.
Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.
THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.
For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.
THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.
Possession can be had early in February.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).
THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

DENTISTRY
BY
V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
HONGKONG.
tf 1219 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.
LO KEE SENG.
6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers; $1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.
Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.
tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

(Uniform with the Two Previous Judgments.)
THE full text of the TRIAL of KWOK-A-SING v. THE HON. J. PAUNCEFOTE.—Price 25 cents.
Also,
A few copies of CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE'S JUDGMENTS *in re* KWOK-A-SING ON HABEAS CORPUS.—Price 25 cents.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.
MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A 1 SAILING VESSELS.
OVERLAND RAILROAD.
Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
tf 9701 *Hongkong and Shanghai.*

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.
Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)
THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANÇAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of.....17,000,000 frcs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.
In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.
No Policy Fees charged.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT,
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

NOTICE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	½ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	¾	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months...	¼	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months...	½	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding..... 1 month	¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 " ¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding.....	6 " ¼ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Insurances.

PACIFIC-INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	½	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 693 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	¼	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	½	do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.
THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½	per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾	per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1	per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½	per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾	"
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1	"

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 386 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rates	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¼	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months...	½	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding..... 1 month	¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 " ¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding.....	6 " ¼ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Business Announcements

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by
Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by
W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office,
AND
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, Resident British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 61, sewed 18s.
ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.
ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 580, cloth £1 11s. 6d.
BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 6 and 363, cloth. 6s.
BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.
CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Phonétique de la Langue Chinoise. Par I. M. Callery. Two volumes. 8vo., Macao, 1841. £3. 3s.
CURTIUS.—Proeve eener Japansche Spraakkunst van Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, Nederlandsche Commissaris in Japan, &c. Toegelicht door Dr. J. Hoffmann, uitgegeven op last van zyne Excellentie den Minister van Koloniën. Large 8vo., pp. xvi. and 230. Leyden, 1857. £1 10s.
CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4vo., pp. 52, bound, calf. London, 1826. 18s.
CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 5, 8, 11.
CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, pp. 78. 2s. 6d.
CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese. An attempt to trace the connection of the Chinese with Western nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M., fcp. 8vo., pp. 80, cloth. London, 1868. 2s. 6d.
CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher, Lan-Tsze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcp. 8vo., cloth pp. XX. and 82. London, 1868. 4s. 6d.
DARBY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en trois langues Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1859 8s.
DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc., etc. 8vo. pp. xxxii. and 376, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (2 cop.)
EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 230, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.
EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken Language; with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.
GRADUATED READING; comprising a circle of knowledge in 200 lessons. (Chinese and English). Gradation I. Second edition, improved 8vo., 50 sheets. (The first edition appeared in 1856.) Hongkong; 1864. 2s. 6d.
HOFFMANN.—A Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Phil. Doc., member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c., &c. Published by command of His Majesty's Minister for Colonial affairs. Royal 8vo., pp. x. and 350, sewed. Leiden, 1868.
HUDSON.—Important considerations relative to English Translations, in reply to the proposal for a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese Language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1860. 2s.

Business Announcements.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo., pp. 274, sewed. 10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into moveable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used by most of the missions to China.
HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary; with an English and Japanese index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii. and 550 and 162, cloth, Shanghai, 1867. £5 5s.
HYACINTHE'S, Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.
JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Hodikosi Kamenoskay (the first edition being published by Hon Tatenoskay.) Oblong 4to., pp. ii. and 968, cloth, Yeddo, 1866. £3 3s.
JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. I. June, 1858, 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (6 copies) each 8s.
JOURNAL of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. II. May, 1859. (10 copies) each 10s.
ditto, ditto, New Series, No. I, December, 1864. (7 copies) each 10s.
ditto, ditto, New Series, No. II, December, 1865. (15 copies) each 10s.
JULIEN.—San-Tsen-King. Trium litterarum liber, a Wang-Po-Heou sub finem XIII. Saeculi compositus sinicum testum adjecta 214 clavium tabulae et latitum verdia Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 2s. 6d.
JULIEN.—Thsien-Tsen-Wen. Le livre de mille mots le plus ancien livre élémentaire des Chinois public par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 6s.
JULIEN.—Exercices pratiques d'analyse de syntaxe et de lexigraphie Chinoise. Par Stanislas Julien. 8vo., pp. xxiii. and 270. Paris, 1862.
JU-KIAO-LI, ou les 2 cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit par Abel-Rémusat, 4 Vols., Cr. 8vo., Paris 1826.
KIDD.—Catalogue of the Chinese Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By the Rev. S. Kidd. 8vo., pp. 58, sewed. 1s.
LANCIOT.—Chinese and English Phrase Book with the Chinese pronunciation indicated in English, specially adapted for the use of merchants travellers, and families. By Benoni Lanciot. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo., pp. 88, sewed. San Francisco, 1867. 5s.
LEGGE.—The Life and Teachings of Confucius, with Explanatory Notes. By James Legge, D.D. Reproduced for General Readers from the Author's work, "The Chinese Classics," with the original Text. Crown 8vo., cloth, pp. vi. and 338. 10s. 6d.
LEGGE.—The Chinese Classics. With a translation, Critical and Exegetical, Notes, Prolegomena, and Copious Indexes. By James Legge, D.D., of the London Missionary Society. In seven vols. Vol. I containing Confucius Analects, the Great Learning, and the Doctrine of the Mean. 8vo. pp. 526, cloth. £2 2s.—Vol. II., containing the Works of Mencius. 8vo. pp 634, cloth. £2 2s.—Vol. III. Part I., containing the First Part of the Shoo-King, or the Books of T'ang, the Books of Yu, the Books of Hea, the Books of Shang, and the Prolegomena. Royal 8vo. pp. viii. and 280, cloth. £2 2s.—Vol. III. Part II., containing the Fifth Part of the Shoo-King, or the Books of Chow and the Indexes. Royal 8vo. pp. 281—736, cloth. £2 2s.
LIGGINS.—One thousand familiar phrases in English and Japanese. By the Rev. John Liggins, for several years a missionary in China and Japan. Second edition, 8vo., pp. 80, sewed. New York, 1867.
LAUTERBACH.—Mópricce Singulierce de quelques Linolnguas par W. Lauterisch. 8vo. Paris 1837. 1s. 6d.
LANGDON.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibiting at St. George Place, Hyde Park Corner; with condensed accounts of the genius, government, history, etc., of the Celestial Empire. By W. B. Langdon, 8vo., cloth. London, 1848. 4s. 6d.
MARTIN.—The Analytical Reader; a short method for learners